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Its excellent qualities commend it to all who realize the importance to Human Health and Happiness, of a truly healthy, elegant and effective liquid laxative to cleanse the system when bilious or constipated, to dispel colds and headaches, and to

Permanently Cure

Habitual Constipation

The California Liquid Fruit Remedy

SYRUP OF FIGS

Possessing all the above qualities, it rapidly becomes the universal favorite, especially with ladies and children, as it is pleasant to the taste, and perfectly

SAFE IN ALL CASES.

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CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY.

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For Sale in 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles

By all Leading Druggists.

LISTENERS,

Says the proverb, hear no good of themselves, but we want it borne in mind by every reader of this that there are times when

It Pays to Listen!



This Woman

learned, by listening, that the cheapest place in town to buy

Furniture

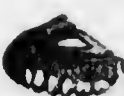
is at HENRY ORT'S. I desire to impress on every citizen of Mason, Fleming, Robertson, Braekon and Lewis counties, and the City of Maysville, that it pays to listen when I give prices on Furniture. Pin back your ears: there is money to be made by buying at

HENRY ORT'S,

next to the tallest house in the city, Second street.

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Office—Second street, in opera house building. Nitrous oxide gas administered in all cases.

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Fresh Bread and Cakes made daily and delivered to any part of the city. Parties and weddings furnished on short notice. No. 25 Second street.

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EIGHT DEATHS

AND SEVENTY-FOUR NEW CASES AT JACKSONVILLE.

SUCH IS THE RECORD OF THE YELLOW FEVER FOR SUNDAY.

The scourge much less fatal this year than heretofore, the death rate being about 12 1-2 per cent.—A large number of nurses and doctors now in the infected district—Colonel Elliott's Views of the Situation.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 18.—The bulletin for Saturday, ending at 6 p. m., recorded ninety-three new cases and two deaths, the deaths being Harry Hines and Abraham Richards, colored. The bulletin for twenty-four hours, ending Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, shows: New cases, 74; deaths, 8; total cases to date, 905; total deaths to date, 123.

The death of Sunday are: Louis Nelson, Harry Cuthorne, Henry Licenser, Harry Kimball, Edward Carr, Kate Morant, Mrs. J. M. Matthews.

More nurses have arrived and the contributions from all over the country still continue to flow in. Notwithstanding, there is no decided change for the better. The arrival of these necessities makes the outlook less depressing.

The Masons have issued another call to their brethren elsewhere, and will doubtless add greatly to the facilities for handling the disease.

The deaths, up to and including Sunday, the 16th, numbered 123, and the total number of cases 905. It will thus be seen that the death rate is about 12 1-2 per cent., while in the epidemics of previous years it has generally ranged about 50 per cent.

Two important features in connection with the scourge of this year present themselves to the observer. One is that the fever is much less fatal than heretofore, and the other that it seems much more easy to confine it to the one point. So far there have been cases of yellow fever in but five places, Jacksonville, Mauntee, Tampa, Plant City and McClenny. There has really been anything of a scourge at but two places, Jacksonville and McClenny.

There are a large number of doctors here now. Camp Porter is in good condition. The following temporary assignments have been made by F. H. Caldwell, who has charge of the medical corps: Dr. A. W. Knight will take east of Market to East Jacksonville; Dr. Clay will take Lavilla, north of Beaver street and Hansontown; Dr. Donohue, of Caryville, Fla., will take Campbell's addition, Fairfield and Oakland; Dr. George C. Mathers and Dr. E. K. of St. Louis, will take Lavilla, south of Beaver street; Dr. Vanhook, of Ocala, will take charge of East Jacksonville, with headquarters at Fair Lee's drug store; Dr. Bryan, of Houston, Tex., and Dr. Shefel, of Savannah, have been assigned to the district bounded by Clay street, on the west, Market street on the east, and Springfield and Hansontown on the north.

Dr. Solas Mitchell says he has thirty-five patients now at the Sand Hills and ample accommodations for fifty or seventy-five more.

Fourteen nurses from New York and twenty-three from New Orleans arrived Sunday night. LATER.—During the past twenty-four hours ending at noon Monday twenty-three new cases of yellow fever and four deaths from the disease had been reported to the authorities. Out of a nominal population of 10,000 there have been 1,013 cases reported since the first appearance of the scourge and 130 deaths. These do not include many unreported cases and many cases appearing after the subjects have got settled in places of refuge. The greatest sufferers at present are the colored people, and as they live in hovels in the most unsanitary condition it is feared the fatalities among them will be frightful.

Colonel Elliott's Views.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 18.—Col. D. H. Elliott, who represents Mr. H. B. Plant in Florida, on his way to Cincinnati, says: "Florida is being ruined for lack of co-operation and a central head to the quarantine system. Every county has a quarantine camp, and is quarantined against every other county. The absurdity of this plan is plain when only three points in Florida—Jacksonville, McClenny and Tampa—have, or have had, a single case of fever. These three infected points should be surrounded with a cordon of soldiers and the quarantine lifted from the other points.

"The enormous expense of keeping up quarantines is but small compared with the loss of trade and the damage done to the state. Thousands of negroes are out of work. One of them starts on a train without a health certificate. He is at once put in the county quarantine camp and kept for fifteen days. He is then sent away with a certificate. He rides to the next county, destroys his certificate, and is sent into quarantine camp again for fifteen days. In this way he gets his living free, having good food and quarters given him. The result is, the quarantine camp is rapidly filled with loafers and vagrants, who spend their time playing cards and eating and sleeping."

"What is a remedy?" "Let the government take hold of the thing. Let the government surround the new infected points with soldiers and relieve the pressure from the outside country. If it were absolutely established by governmental authority that no one could escape from Jacksonville, Tampa or McClenny, without going through quarantine, the quarantine in every other county in Florida would be raised at once, their enormous expense would be abolished and travel and traffic would be resumed.

"It is the old principle of the stock law. Here are perhaps two hundred infected people; instead of inexorably fencing them in, every county in the state is employed in fencing them out. St. Augustine is surrounded with a cordon of guards, and at night lanterns flicker as thick as fireflies. If it were absolutely known that no man could get out of Jacksonville, except through quarantine, St. Augustine would be easy, and the fever would not spread.

What Mr. Elliott says of Florida is comparatively true of the whole south. Decatur has perturbed the whole of North Alabama and Tennessee. Perhaps five thousand men are to day employed to keep the people out of other cities when a hundred men would suffice to keep them in Decatur until they came out through quarantine camps. If a case of yellow fever develops in a North Carolina town, the whole of North Carolina will be disturbed. So of South Carolina, and in a short while the whole south will be practically encamped and under martial law, when they are really no more than three infected points, and perhaps a dozen sporadic cases.

The Refugees. RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 18.—A physician who has arrived from Hendersonville, where the refugees from Jacksonville and Camp Perry have arrived for refuge, says that since their arrival four cases of yellow fever have developed, which with the four cases which developed on the train, make eight cases altogether in Hendersonville. Most of the people of that town feel safe in the conviction that the fever cannot spread in their atmosphere.

Mrs. Proctor Wants an Autopsy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—There is a strong probability that Mrs. Proctor will make formal application to have the body of her dead husband, the astronomer, subjected to an autopsy. The widow says that the removal of her husband from the hotel while in a state bordering on a collapse, and taking him through the streets in a driving rain at night, meant certain death. She is not satisfied that he died of yellow fever.

LATER.—An autopsy has been held at North Brother Island on the body of the late Richard Proctor. The actual work of the autopsy was performed by Drs. Pruden and Biggs. The conclusions of the physicians are such as to confirm the diagnosis of the attending physicians. Mr. Proctor died of yellow fever.

Nashville Excited.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18.—Brooks, Livingston & Company, of Gainesville, Fla., telegraphed to the Nashville Mill company countermanding an order for goods on account of the appearance of yellow fever at that place. The board of health received a telegram announcing the death of a Decatur refugee at Wildwood, near Chattanooga, of yellow fever. People are highly excited.

Masons Called Upon for Aid.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—W. M. Williams, grand master of the Masonic order of Missouri has issued a circular letter calling on the Masons of Missouri for contributions to the Florida yellow fever relief fund.

THE GALENA'S CRUISE.

Interesting Account of What They are Doing in the West Indies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A morning paper states that the United States corvette Galena, Capt. Colly M. Chester, which arrived in the lower bay late Saturday, was moored at her old anchorage in the North river, off West Twenty-third street, Sunday morning. She has just returned from a trip to Port-au-Prince, Hayti, whither she was ordered a month since to look after the interests of American citizens, and afford them such protection and assistance as they might require during the revolution which had broken out on the island, and which had driven President Soloman from the capital.

Capt. Chester has made an official report to the navy department of his recent expedition, which was forwarded to the Secretary of the navy Sunday. The captain of the Galena reports that after receiving a full complement of sailors at Norfolk navy-yard the Galena sailed from that station August 25, and after a pleasant passage dropped anchor in the harbor of Port-au-Prince.

He found that after President Soloman had left the island perfect quiet had been restored and the political affairs of the country were in much better condition than under the ex-president's government. After remaining in Port-au-Prince for four days the Galena sailed for Kingston, the English man-of-war port of Jamaica, from whence Capt. Chester reported the result of his trip to the Washington authorities by cable September 7. He sailed for Jamaica on the 8th. Capt. Chester commended his crew yesterday on their splendid behavior on their trip. The Galena will discharge her powder and shell this morning at Governor's Island. She will then steam to the Brooklyn navy yard, where she will be prepared for a winter's cruise in the West Indies and along the Spanish main. The ships of the North Atlantic squadron have orders to be ready for sea by November 10.

AN ACCOMMODATING CONDUCTOR.

He Stops a Train While Two Passengers Fight a Duel—One Killed.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Sept. 18.—Two men, named Steele and Mockabee, both drunk, boarded the east-bound C. & O. train at Mount Sterling Saturday afternoon and fought all the way to Stepstone, where the conductor, for the safety of those in his charge, put the men off and told them to fight it out. They drew their pistols and exchanged five shots each. The fifth shot from Steele's pistol passed through Mockabee's brain, killing him instantly. They were cousins. One lived at Soldier and the other at Enterprise. There were no arrests. Mockabee was the most to blame for the trouble. After the killing Steele boarded the train and proceeded home, train having waited until the duel was over.

Arrested in Sunday School.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Detective McInerney entered the Sunday school of the Cross Street Methodist church in Paterson, N. J., Sunday afternoon, and, walking up the aisle to the pews where the Bible class was listening to the teacher, John T. Williamson, expounding the scripture, clapped his hands on Williamson's shoulder and arrested him for burglary committed on March 17 last. The man broke down completely, and confessing his guilt, was led off to jail.

TERRIBLE DEVASTATION.

THE ENTIRE ISLAND OF CUBA SWEEP BY A CYCLONE.

Many Cities and Valuable Plantations Laid Waste—Over One Thousand Lives Reported Lost—Many Vessels Go Down. The Damage Counted by Millions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A letter to the Sun from Havana under date of September 8, gives the following particulars of the recent cyclone which swept over Cuba:

The most terrific and destructive storm that has visited the island of Cuba within the memory of her oldest inhabitants, passed through this city September 4, and swept onwards on its wild course, causing general consternation and ruin. The losses foot up millions, and the number of dead is estimated at over one thousand.

The cyclone entered the island by way of Sagua, and, taking a westerly direction, with a slight northerly inclination, its center passed almost over Havana. For fifteen hours it raged with desperate fury and wreaked fearful havoc on life and property throughout the island. It demolished the principal buildings of the large cities and wiped out whole towns situated near the seaboard. The water flooded large districts of fertile land richly planted with sugar, tobacco, fruit and vegetables, destroying the valuable machinery of the plantations and irretrievably ruining the crops.

Going out to sea, the storm imparted its fury to the ocean, which rose to a great height and inundated the water fronts, breaking down the wharves and occasioning great losses to shipping and commerce. The water overcame all obstacles and made its way into the storage and manufacturing houses near the coast. Some buildings gave way under the great pressure and in all cases their contents were seriously damaged.

Gigantic waves swept the deck of the vessels in the harbors and crews were washed overboard. Anchor chains were snapped asunder as if they had been threads, and the vessels, like feathers, were carried hither and thither by the wind and hurled against the coast or dashed against one another. In some instances crafts were carried half a mile into the cities, whole blocks of houses and trees being battered down as the vessels cut their passage through the streets.

Havana presents a novel sight. Its streets and public squares, piled high with the ruins of demolished buildings and debris of every description, give it the appearance of a bombarded city. The waters of Havana bay, being closely pent up within a small harbor, acquired a tremendous force, and destroyed everything within their reach. The northern part of Havana was converted into a Venice, and many streets were submerged.

For some time people made use of boats in their attempts to reach their houses, but they were soon forced to desist, the violence of the storm rendering it utterly impossible to keep up the traffic of any kind. Many barges, containing valuable cargoes, and a great number of sailing vessels of every description lying in the harbor, were capsized.

The wind played sad havoc also. The magnificent set of palm trees in the public squares and boulevards were blown down. Hardly a tree remains in the Plaza de Tacón de Armas, Del Cristo and De La Infanta, or of the hundreds that extended in a continuous line from La Punta to the Calzada Del Monte. In the artillery school the ceiling gave way and the doors were smashed in.

The fences and grand stands of the rival base ball clubs were destroyed. The ceilings of the Louvre cafe and Irijoa theater fell, and those of the Cafe Dominica and Tacón theater are liable to fall at any moment. Throughout the city many lives have been lost. Women and children have suffered most. The poor people who, for the greater part, lived in the lowland near the bay, have lost everything.

Reports of similar damage come from all parts of the island. The loss at Cardenas is placed at \$1,000,000. The rich Vuelta Abajo tobacco crop has been ruined, and it is said \$2,000,000 cannot cover the losses. Not a single house is left standing at Guanajayo. Many vessels were lost and their crews drowned.

WRECKS.

Fatal Collision on the N. Y. P. & O. at Akron—Big Four Car Derailed.

AKRON, O., Sept. 18.—Freights Nos. 22 and 24 on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad crashed into each other Sunday, on a sharp curve between high banks about three miles south of here. Both trains were mashed to splinters, as both were going at full speed. Neither engineer could see the other train until they were within eight car lengths of each other. Engineer George Ross, of train No. 23, sprang from the engine and was badly hurt on the head.

Engineer Joseph Armstrong, of Train No. 24, whose home was at Ravenna, stuck to his engine, and was hurled in the ruins and killed.

Brakeman William Hot, of No. 23, was badly hurt, and several others, including three tramps stealing a ride were severely injured.

The accident appears to be the fault of the operator, at New Portage, who had orders for the trains to meet at that point, but failed to obey instructions. The loss is about \$25,000.

A Big Four Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—Shortly after 1 o'clock Sunday morning a coach on the Big Four Chicago express was derailed at the switches when leaving this city. The car was overturned and the passengers shaken up and pretty badly frightened, having to turn out in a pouring rain. The most seriously hurt are Ed. McCaffery, of this city; T. W. Lewis, of Shawnee; Thomas Burkhauser, of McCombs, Ill.; William Heath, of Mount Sterling, Ill.; Robert Pelton, of Toledo, and A. B. Clark, editor Colfax Chronicle.

Drowned by a Waterspout.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18.—A waterspout at Benham's, in southwest Virginia, Sunday night washed away the house of Isaac Flenor, drowned his son William, and fatally injured his wife.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a terse and Spley Manner.

C. M. Ward, New York Broker, has failed Maj. Butterworth says he thinks congress will adjourn next week.

Catcher Andy Sommers, of the Lima club, has been sold to the Boston League for \$500.

Eleven prisoners left the Frankfort, Ind., jail without saying good-bye to their entertainers.

The Minneapolis railroads will probably have a strike. The switchmen want a 10 per cent. advance.

Norwood, fusion candidate for governor of Arkansas, will contest the election of Governor Engle.

At Falmouth, Ky., Barkeeper John Hardin was shot and killed by Louis Weddell in a saloon row Sunday.

Dr. W. S. Hay, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., who killed Julia Huskins, was pronounced insane by a jury.

Another lost life, that of the train newsboy, is added to the work of the misplaced switch at Ankenytown, O.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is in session in Richmond, Va.

At Spring Hills, O., Marshal Stout was beaten until he was weak by a saloon gang that he was trying to arrest.

At Newark, O., George W. Coll is in the coils of the law for attaching the name of his brother-in-law to a \$500 note.

Ransom Layle, one of the most prominent tobacco dealers of Kentucky, perished "twixt wheel and rail" at Williamstown.

Some of the most distinguished physicians of the world are already in Washington to attend the medical congress to be held there soon.

Mrs. Snell, widow of the murdered Chicago millionaire, offers \$20,000 for the capture of Toscott, the supposed murderer.

John U. Wogan, a noted desperado, was shot dead by Constable Henry Hall, at Mt. Carmel, Ill., while trying to escape from his captor.

At Cedarville, O., George White fired the contents of his gun into a passing boy, Willie Robinson, inflicting dangerous wounds. Motive, pure cussedness.

Charles J. Bolendieck is in jail at Chicago. He had a lot of explosives in his possession. He confined in a disguised detective and said he intended to avenge Spies' death.

Peter Rodenhauer, of Quincy, Ill., went to church with a double-barreled shotgun to discourage arrest for violating the fish laws. His gun was captured by stealth and Peter was sent to jail.

The fluency with which James Jones, of Hamilton, O., has wound his tongue around the reputation of Anna Young will cost him \$10,000 if the honorable courts grant the injured lady's prayer.

Andrew Ruehl, a well-to-do farmer near Manchester, Mo., fatally shot Annie Fink, wounded her brother Frederick and then killed himself. The Finks had quarreled with Ruehl, who was a neighbor.

At Mt. Vernon, Ky., Allen Haggard was found murdered in the road. The fact that Haggard and his son-in-law, J. E. Powell, have been gunning for each other for some time makes a suspicious case for Powell.

At Livermore, Ky., Charles Hall, a young Methodist minister, was arraigned by the church on complaint of pretty Miss May, who charged him with forcibly kissing her. The sensible old deacons promptly acquitted him.

Big Pennsylvania syndicate, supposed to be connected with the Standard Oil company, is digging trial oil wells in Blackford county, Indiana, and telling yarns about the results longer and deeper and blacker than the wells themselves. So say the natives.

Obei Christofas, of Lafayette, Ind., is a gentleman of "honah," and having sold his wife, Lena, to Jacob Damerly, declared that she must go or be hung. Lena declined to do either, having been sold sufficiently when she took up with Obei, and sues for divorce and alimony.

GLITTERING GOLD.

A Rich Find Creates Great Excitement in a Montana Mining Camp.

HELENA, Mont. Sept. 18.—The mining camp of Cattle is the scene of great excitement. Mining ground is rapidly being bought at ten times the prices asked a week ago. Mr. Woods, who represents a heavy syndicate of Colorado capitalists, has bought the Alta mine for \$30,000 and is purchasing several undeveloped claims at round figures. He claims that the ore at a certain depth lies flat in blanket leads and, on this theory, has purchased some claims when there was not a pound of ore in sight, and an expert of the Hauser & Holley syndicate, of Helena, has bonded the Alice mine for a large amount.

To add to the excitement, a rich strike was recently made in an extension of the Cumberland. This was promptly jumped by some outside parties. The company compelled the jumpers to retire by force. It is reported that some shooting occurred in this connection. Greater developments may be expected in a few days.

Sporting Notes.

The Clevelanders have released Pete Hotaling and Goodfellow, and signed Center Fielder Billy McClellan, of the Brooklyn.

Latonla Jockey club announces thirteen days of racing, beginning Saturday, September 29, and ending Saturday, October 13.

Hattie Leslie and Alice Leary fought eight rounds with skin gloves near Buffalo, and punished each other fearfully. Fifty bruised witnesses the disgusting spectacle.

Laffite, Lelax, Erie, Firenze and Rupert were Saturday's winners at Sheepshead Bay; Rhody Pringle, Zoolite, Von Tramp, Longside, Elmira and Woodcraft at Washington Park; and McLaughlin, Hector, Mala, Bela and Speedwell at Boston.

PADUCAH, Ky., Sept. 18.—Fire here in the business heart of the city, caused a loss of property to the extent of \$200,000. The insurance is not one-half of that amount. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & MCCARTHY,
Proprietors.

TUESDAY EVE., SEPT. 18, 1888.

A Democratic Gain in Maine.

Mr. Blaine is continually "putting his foot in it," to use a common expression. Just after the State election in Maine a few days ago he telegraphed to Hon. Ben Harrison:

I estimate the Republican majority at 20,000. It is not simply a great victory, it is almost a political revolution. It recalls the immense majorities of the war period. The question of protection was the only one discussed. Many Democrats turned against the Mills bill.

Now, this telegram would have been all right, if the returns had just paused out all right. But they didn't; on the contrary the "great victory" Mr. Blaine talked of has turned out to be no victory at all, and the "political revolution," it transpires, was in favor of the Democrats.

The following was the vote in September, 1884, when the last Presidential contest was in progress:

Republican.....	78,912
Democratic.....	59,061
Scattering.....	4,121
Total.....	142,994

Compare the above figures with the following, which are the complete returns from the election last week:

Republican.....	79,693
Democratic.....	61,108
Scattering.....	5,990
Total.....	146,791

The Republican vote was:

1884.....	78,912
1888.....	79,693
Increase.....	691

The Democratic vote was:

1884.....	59,061
1888.....	61,108
Increase.....	2,047

These figures refute Blaine's gabble about "the Democrats turning against the Mills bill," and does it effectively.

Again, the Republican plurality in September, 1884, was 19,851, while this year it is but 18,495, a falling off of 1,356. Where is that "political revolution" Mr. Blaine talks of?

At the Presidential election in 1884 the Republican plurality was 20,000.

These are cold figures and they can not be very comforting to the Republicans. The same ratio of gains will give Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan and California to Cleveland and Thurman, or come very near doing it.

Commenting on the above, the Washington Capital says:

"These figures mean, in our belief, that Grover Cleveland is now absolutely certain to be re-elected President in November. More than three times as many votes have been added to the Democratic column in Maine as have been added to the Republican column. The Republicans held more than 500 meetings throughout the State during the campaign. They had all the money they wanted, and they flooded the cities and towns with their lying circulars about the probable injury to be done to the manufacturers of the country by the Mills bill. Yet they were able to gather in less than 700 votes more than they cast in 1884, while the Democrats added more than 2,000 to their total. This showing is one that should give the greatest satisfaction to President Cleveland and to every friend and supporter of his administration. The 'free trade' scare was worked for all it was worth in Maine, and the result is a net increase in the Democratic vote."

LEVI P. MORTON, the millionaire banker, and Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, and so-called protector of American labor, lives in a city where women working in protected industries are paid 8 cents for making a pair of men's pantaloons, and 2 cents for making a shirt. This is no "campaign lie," it is the pitiful truth. Mrs. M. W. Ferrar, President of the Women's Protective Association of New York, has sworn to it before a Republican committee of Congress, and her testimony can be read by any one who wants to satisfy himself of the truth of this statement, in the Second Volume of Capital and Labor. This is the kind of protection the Republicans give to American labor. Under their miserable system they have nothing else to give.

The Government under the tariff act of 1883 practically places it within the power of every manufacturer of wool to tax the people, the farmers and laborers who consume his goods, 67 per cent. above their cost of production, and within the power of every manufacturer of cotton or iron to levy a tax of 40 per cent. upon his goods. When we consider that the estimated value of all domestic manufactures approximated \$7,000,000,000, and that it is within the power of the manufacturers to levy a tax on consumers of these goods to an amount equal to the duties on foreign goods, which average 47 per cent., we can form some idea of the vast sums of money that annually flow into the pockets of this protected and privileged class, and it is not unjust to say that the mammoth fortunes that have grown up under this system attest the truth of the statement that they have not been slow to avail themselves of this privilege.

The camp fire at Dieterich's Grove by Joseph Heiser Post, G. A. R., will be continued over to-night. Arrangements are made to entertain all. Music and a good time generally. All are cordially invited.

PITHY AND TO THE POINT.

Sound Reasons that Show Why a High Tariff Does Not Make High Wages.

The Tariff Reform League of Boston has issued the "Tariff Primer." Below are some of the pointed reasons it gives to show that a high tariff does not make high wages:

1. Because to say that wage-earners as a body can increase their wages by paying high tariff taxes, which fall mainly upon them, is to say that a man can increase his wealth by picking his own pocket.

2. Because the value of wages consists not in money, but in the articles which money buys; and the express object of a high tariff is to make those articles dear, thus decreasing the real reward of labor.

3. Because the high tariff policy, while taxing the wage-earner upon nearly everything that he has to buy, gives him no protection upon the only thing he has to sell. We have free trade in human labor.

4. Because wages represent the wage-earner's share of what he himself produces, and are high or low according as his protection is large or small.

5. Because the wages of even the one wage-earner out of ten claimed to be "protected" are determined by general causes rather than by the tariff.

6. Because if a high tariff raises wages at all its first and greatest effect must be in the "protected" industries, whereas the rate of wages is considerably lower in these industries than in the unprotected ones.

7. Because the high rate of wages in the United States is due to other causes than a high tariff, such as the extent of unsettled territory, the large returns of agriculture, the national resources of the country, the extensive use of improved machinery, the intelligence and energy of the working population and the greater efficiency of their labor.

8. Because at least nine wage-earners out of every ten in this country are engaged in occupations not subject to the competition of foreign importations, so that the rate of wages which they receive can not be in any degree dependent on a high tariff.

9. Because a high tariff upon raw materials raises the cost of manufacturing, restricts the market for goods and prevents the manufacturer from paying as high wages as he would have to if his materials were free.

10. Because the rate of wages increased faster in this country in the low tariff period between 1850 and 1860 than it has ever since under a high tariff.

11. Because wages were high in the United States compared with those paid in other countries before it ever had a high tariff or any other tariff.

12. Because China has enjoyed for thousands of years the full benefits of high tariff "protection," while her wages for skilled labor are 20 cents a day, and Chinese immigration in search of higher wages has become a menace to American wage-earners.

13. Because there are greater difference between rates of wages paid in different parts of this country, all subject to the same high tariff, than between rates of wages in Massachusetts and in England.

14. Because the rate of wages has increased from fifty to 100 per cent. in England since she abandoned the high tariff policy, and because her wages are to-day from fifty to 100 per cent. higher than in the high tariff countries of Continental Europe.

15. Because a high tariff fosters trusts and other combinations of capital for raising the price of everything but labor, and destroys that competition for labor between different employers which is the great agency in raising its wages.

16. Because if the manufacturer really believed that a high tariff compelled him to pay high wages he would be a low tariff man.

17. Because the manufacturer does not raise his rate of wages when he gets a high tariff duty upon his product; the manufacturer who makes large profits out of the tariff can undoubtedly pay high wages, but he doesn't.

18. Because the average amount of wages paid by the protected manufacturer in the production of one dollar's worth of goods is less than 20 cents, while the average tariff tax is 47 cents, leaving 27 cents for the profits of the manufacturer, and the extra cost of raw material is due to the tariff.

19. Because the theory that a high tariff makes high wages is principally advanced by men who have never shown any sympathy with legislation to promote the welfare of the wage-earner, by doctrinaire protectionists, political partisans and manufacturers who have a selfish interest of their own.

20. Because the theory is opposed by the Democratic party, made up principally of wage-earners, and ever seeking to promote their true interests.

The Tariff in a Nutshell.

Mr. Blanchard, of Chicago, in a short speech recently said more to show up the evils of a high tariff system than others have done in labored speeches and ponderous volumes. Mr. Blanchard is a refreshing sample of a protected operator who is willing to tell the truth and shame the devil. He furnishes a beautiful illustration of utter selfishness that governs the beneficiaries of a high protective tariff. We have printed his remarks before, but they will bear reading again. He says:

I am high tariff on lumber, but low tariff on copper, iron, wool, leather, glass. I will tell you why. I own timber lands and sell stumpage; besides I operate largely myself, and this tariff puts money into my pocket. I get \$2 per 1,000 feet for my stumpage, and \$2 per 1,000 feet for my boards. I have just sold 5,000,000 feet of lumber. Now \$2 per 1,000 on 5,000,000 feet is just \$10,000. That is the difference to me between high tariff and free lumber. I am high tariff on lumber, I am. This blessed tariff they tell us, is all for the benefit of the American laborer. What do you suppose I did with the \$10,000? Divide it among my workmen? Not a bit of it. I put it right into this calfskin wallet, I did. Of all my workmen, I am the only protected laborer. Wages depend upon the supply and demand, my friends, and not upon taxes. When you see two men after one boss wages are low; when you see two bosses after one man wages are high; and that is the whole of it—theory, principle and practice.

A Strong Argument for Free Raw Material.

About sixteen years ago the tanners and leather men of the United States went to Congress and were influential in securing a law for the importation of hides into this country duty free, and thereby excited the same clamor against free hides that we now hear against free wool. It was claimed that the farmer was to be ruined; the butchers were to be ruined by taking off \$1.25, on an average, from the value of every animal slaughtered in the United States; our industries were to be very greatly injured by decreasing the market value of domestic hides. But Congress passed the law for free hides. Now our exports of leather and leather manufactures are eight or ten times greater than they were before the passage of that law, and the farmers and butchers are not injured because they buy cheaper boots, shoes and other articles which they need.

That is the result of giving our shoe manufacturers free raw material in the shape of South American hides, which are brought here and worked up, and the products of which not only supply in part our home demand but go out into the commerce of the world under the American flag wherever there is one.

Give the wool manufacturers free raw material and they will do the same thing with woolen goods.

Being More Pleasant

to the taste, more acceptable to the stomach, and more truly beneficial in its action, the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, is rapidly superseding all others. Try it. One bottle will prove its merits. For sale in 50 cents and \$1 bottles.

The fact that the Equitable Life has for many years issued the indisputable policy has enabled the society to do a much larger new business than any company in Europe or America.

Jos. F. BRODRICK, Agent.

He Found the Owners.

Assessor Thomas Brown, after the first day's round, complained that he had not found an owner for a single dog in the ward, though there were hundreds. Taking him aside, we told him that if he would take the trouble to kick the dogs he met, he might get the desired information. He came home on a day that night, the vanquished of sixteen fights.—Detroit Free Press.

What Statistics Say.

Recent French and English statistics indicate that, while the average duration of life is increasing through improvement of the health of children, the number of extremely aged persons is diminishing.—Arkansas Traveler.

There are fifteen Siamese students—four of them ladies—undergoing various kinds of professional training in England. They are sent by the government of Siam.

Professor Rogers has invented a solidified gas which can be immediately volatilized for the special use of balloonists.

Unmarried women and widows have had the municipal suffrage in Finland since 1870.

RETAIL MARKET.

Coffee, W. D.	17 1/2
Molasses, new crop, per gal.	35 1/2
Golden Syrup.....	40
Sorghum, Fancy New.....	40
Sugar, yellow W. D.	7 1/2
Sugar, extra C. W. D.	8 1/2
Sugar A. W. D.	9
Sugar, granulated W. D.	9
Sugar, powdered, per lb.	9
Sugar, New Orleans, W. D.	6 1/2
Teas, W. D.	50 1/2
Coal Oil, head light W. gal.	15
Bacon, breakfast W. D.	14 1/2
Bacon, clear sides, per lb.	14 1/2
Bacon, Hams, W. D.	14 1/2
Bacon, Shoulders, per lb.	10 1/2
Beans, W. gal.	15
Butter, W. D.	12 1/2
Eggs, W. doz.	15 1/2
Flour, Limburger, per barrel.	10 1/2
Flour, Old Gold, per barrel.	6 00
Flour, Mayville Fancy, per barrel.	5 25
Flour, Mason County per barrel.	5 25
Flour, Royal Patent, per barrel.	5 00
Flour, Mayville Family, per barrel.	5 00
Flour, Graham, per sack.	15 00
Honey, per lb.	15
Hominy, W. gallon.	20
Lard, W. D.	20
Onions, per peck.	11 1/2
Potatoes, W. D.	25
Apples, per peck.	10 1/2

MY GREAT MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

begins MONDAY, JULY 30, and continues until the following goods are closed out:

My entire line of Parasols at cost for cash;
My entire line of Fans at cost for cash;
My entire line of Ladies' Hosiery at cost for cash;
My entire line of Lace Curtains at cost for cash;
My entire line of Lace Bed Sets at cost for cash;
My entire line of Lace Flouncing at cost for cash;
My entire line of Ribbons at cost for cash;
My entire line of Heavy Working Shirts at 35 cents each;
My entire line of Bleached and Unbleached Drill Drawers at 35 cents;
My entire line of Carpets at cost for cash.

I am determined to reduce my immense stock of goods five thousand dollars in the next thirty days if prices will do it. If you want to secure some rare bargains call early before my stock is broken.

M. B. McKRELL,

ONE DOOR BELOW POSTOFFICE.

Best on Earth

Miller's Celebrated MONITOR RANGE;

Power's "Mason Belle" COOK STOVE;

Fisher Leaf Company's MANTELS;

For all of which we are sole agents. All styles of Heating Stoves—Cannon, Open Front, Base and Surface Burners. WE DEFY COMPETITION IN QUALITY AND PRICES! Call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.

BLATTERMAN & POWER,

22-24 EAST SECOND ST.

OUR MOTTO:

PURE GOODS!
FULL WEIGHTS!
BOTTOM PRICES!

L. HILL'S PRICES:

1 gallon best Headlight Oil.....	15c
1 pound fine Gunpowder Tea, only.....	50c
3 boxes Babbitt's Potash.....	25c
1 gallon fine Sugarhouse Molasses.....	35c
1 two-pound package Oatmeal, only.....	10c
2 good Brooms.....	25c
10 bars Soap.....	25c
1 Large can Mustard Sardines.....	10c

Prompt attention! Free Delivery.

S. J. DAUGHTERY,

—Designer and dealer in—
MONUMENTS, TABLETS,
Headstones, &c. The largest stock of the latest designs. The best material and work ever offered in this section of the state, at reduced prices. Those wanting work in Granite or Marble are invited to call and see for themselves. Second street, Maysville.

C. W. WARDLE,

DENTIST,

DRUGS.

ZWIGART'S BLOCK.

JOHN CRANE,

—House, Sign and—

Ornamental Painter.

Graining, Glazing and Paper-hanging. All work neatly and promptly executed. Office and shop, north side of Fourth between Market and Limestone, streets. Maysville, Ky.

LAW CARD.

J. H. SALLIE, Commonwealth's Att'y.
C. L. SALLIE, Notary Public.

SALLIE & SALLIE,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, will attend to collections and a general law practice in civil cases in Mason and adjoining counties. Fire Insurance and Real Estate Agents. All letters answered promptly. Office: No. 12 Court street, Maysville, Ky.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A list of 1,000 newspapers Divided into States and Sections will be sent on application—FREE. To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. F. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

NORTHEASTERN

KENTUCKY : TELEPHONE : COMPANY

Has connection with the following places

Maysville, Helena, Mt. Olive, Mayslick, Sardin.

Office in Maysville—A. J. McDougle's Book Goods Store East Second street.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Fordham, New York.

This College enjoys the powers of a University and is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. It is situated in a very beautiful part of New York County between the Harlem R. and L. I. Sound. Every facility is given for the best classical, scientific and commercial education. Board and tuition per year \$300. Studies reopen Wednesday, September 5th, 1888. St. John's Hall, a preparatory school for boys from 10 to 12, is under the same direction. For further particulars apply to REV. JOHN SCULLY, S. J., President. a29&wlm

MISS ANNA FRAZER'S

NOVELTY STORE!

Dealer in DRY GOODS and NOTIONS. I have always on hand a full supply of School Books, and have just received a large assortment of new Millinery Goods.

VISITATION ACADEMY,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

This establishment offers advantages of ample grounds, a commodious range of buildings, and such facilities for exercise and recreation as conduce to the health and happiness of its youthful occupants. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive. Latin, German and French, Music, Drawing, Painting, Wax Work, Embroidery and all kinds of Fancy Work are also taught. Special attention is given to children in the Primary Department; also to Penmanship and the various styles of Letter Writing. Phonography and Repoussé work carefully taught. Board and Tuition, Washing, Bed, etc., per session of five months, \$75. Parents who contemplate sending their daughters to school will do well to send for a prospectus. Address: MOTHER SUPERIOR, Visitation Academy, Maysville, Ky.

PAINTS,

BRUSHES,

FANCY GOODS,

PURE

DRUGS.

Prescriptions a specialty at all hours.

J. JAMES WOOD.

ROBERT BISSET.

—PRACTICAL—

PLUMBER

Gas and Steam Fitter.

Orders promptly attended to. No. 26 Second street. Maysville, Ky.

LAWYER,

will practice in the courts of Mason and adjoining counties, the Superior Court and Court of Appeals. Special attention given to Collections and to Real Estate. Court street Maysville, Ky.

A. N. SAPP,

Baggage and Freight Transfer.

Will call at your house at all hours for baggage or freight for steamboats and trains. Leave orders at James & Wells' livery stable, Market street. Maysville, Ky.

T. J. CURLEY,

Sanitary Plumber

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

Artistic Chandeliers, Oil Lamps, &c. Second street, above Market, Maysville, Ky.

WHITE, JUDD & CO.,

Furniture Dealers.

Mattresses and Bedding of all kinds in stock and made to order. No. 12 E. Second St. Maysville, Ky.

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROSSER & MCCARTHY.

Proprietors.

TUESDAY EVE., SEPT. 18, 1888.



Taxed on the coffin,
Taxed on the crio,
On the old man's shroud
And the young babe's bib;
To fatten the pig
And pamper the knave,
We are taxed from the cradle,
Plump into the grave.

INDICATIONS—"For Kentucky: Fair, slightly cooler in north portions; stationary temperature in south portions."

Mixed spices, cider vinegar, Calhoun's.

ANDREW COLBURN, of this city, has been granted a pension.

PURE cream caramels, fresh daily, at the Candy Kitchen.

FRESH oysters and fish received daily, at J. Wheeler's, on Market street. s12dlm

THE new transfer boat to be used at Ripley will be completed in thirty days.

THEY are making those extra strong hoarhound drops for your cough at the Candy Kitchen. dtf

REV. W. S. PRIEST went to Orangeburg yesterday, where he commenced a protracted meeting last night.

CHARLES C. DINGER and Lizzie B. Bradford were married at Aberdeen last evening by 'Squire Beasley.

REV. THOMAS HANFORD preached in the Walnut Street M. E. Church, South, of Louisville, last Sunday night.

MESSRS. GEO. T. SIMONDS, E. Lambden and Martin Hanley have each been granted a license to retail spirituous, vinous and malt liquors.

J. A. MCKEE & SON, nurserymen of Cynthiana, assigned for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities, \$11,000; assets, two large farms.

CORA VAN TASSEL opened the season at Akron, Ohio, September 6th, to a big house. She played September 7th at Mansfield, Ohio, to a large audience.

INFORMATION was received last evening from Covington that Basil Duke, whose illness was noticed a few days ago, was much worse, with the chances against his recovery.

A DEED conveying a house and lot on Grave alley from James H. Hall's executors to E. E. Pearce, Jr., for \$501, has been lodged for record in the County Clerk's office.

WM. SHEPARD, Chas. Shepard and Robert L. Shepard have sold to John M. Shepard their undivided three-fifths of a house and lot on the south side of Fourth street, for \$800 cash.

MR. S. R. BROOKS has bought Captain George Collier's interest in the Ashland House at Lexington, and it will hereafter be run by Brooks & Conner. The building is being remodeled. s5dlm

GO to the dance at the camp fire tonight at Dieterich's Grove. Music by the Maysville Orchestra. A platform will be erected so as to permit dancing both outside and inside of the hall.

IF you are in need of spectacles, do not fail to have your eyes fitted by Dr. King's optometer. King's spectacles are recommended by all the leading oculists. Call and have your eyes examined at Hopper & Murphy's. dtf

HAVING now a full line of elegant carriage work for our fall trade, we hereby invite the public in general to a most critical examination of said stock before purchasing, because we have rare bargains to offer for the next sixty days. MYALL & SHACKLEFORD.

AN Enquirer special from Ripley says: "M. C. Hutchins, of Maysville, and Morris Lain, of Missouri, spoke to a small Republican meeting Saturday night. About one hundred and twenty-five men and boys were present. There was no enthusiasm, and the speakers resorted to coarse jokes to arouse applause. Free trade and the bloody shirt were the main topics."

DR. PRINSTER and the rest of the Eastern representatives to the annual session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Oddfellows arrived at Los Angeles, Cal., last Saturday night. A special says: "The reception committee, with a car-load of fruit, flowers and California vintage, met the delegates at Barstow. The excursionists met with an enthusiastic welcome at all points along the line, local committees at several stations boarding the train with contributions of fruits and flowers."

THE GAS WAR ENDED.

Members of the Old Company Secure a Controlling Interest in the New.

Board of Directors Chosen—An Electric Light Plant to be Put Up.

The fight between the two gas companies is ended, and all litigation is to be discontinued.

Yesterday, Messrs. Wm. H. Wadsworth, Newton Cooper, Robert A. Cochran and Wm. H. Cox, all of whom are members of the old company, bought the stock of Messrs. Charles H. White, G. S. Judd, S. S. Riley and the late John Heiser in the Citizens' Gas Light Company, and also all the mortgage bonds of said company, except the Board and stock of Dr. W. S. Moores.

Messrs. White, Judd and Riley resigned as Directors, and Messrs. Wadsworth, Cooper, Cochran and Cox were duly elected to fill the vacancies occasioned by said resignation and by the death of Mr. Heiser. Dr. Moores, of the former bond, continues as a Director. The Board then organized by electing the following:

President—Wm. H. Wadsworth.
Vice President—Wm. H. Cox.
Secretary and Treasurer—Robert A. Cochran.

The new Board at once took charge of the affairs of the company and will operate the works. All litigation growing out of the recent fight between the late rivals will be discontinued.

The ten-year contract which the city has with the Citizens' Gas Light Company will be faithfully carried out. This contract secures the city gas at \$20 a lamp per annum, while the rate to private consumers is not to exceed \$1.50 per thousand.

The Board of Directors of the Maysville Gas Company have decided to put in an electric light plant and have appointed a committee to examine and report upon the same. This move has been under consideration for some time, and the indications are that the people of Maysville will be supplied with any sort of light they want at an early day.

Notice.

Parties having claims against Mrs. John Heiser, of Heiser's Hotel, will please present them at once for settlement. And those indebted to same will please call and settle, as the business must be closed in a few days. s17d2t

Runaway Lads.

Willie Cooley and Tod Shriver, aged 15, left their homes at Manchester yesterday and started for the "wild West." They were on board of a shanty-boat with Steve Tolle and Sam Kimble. Deputy Marshal Fisher overhauled the lads at this place in response to a telegram last evening and turned them over to Cooley's father, who came down on the Bonanza.

Change at European Hotel.

Mr. C. D. Shepard will take charge of Heiser's European Hotel next Thursday, September 20. He earnestly desires the former patrons of this well-known house to continue their patronage, and cordially invites the traveling public when in Maysville to stop at the European. Mr. Thomas J. Nolin will have charge of the dining room, which is a sufficient guarantee that everything will be strictly first-class. Nice sample rooms for commercial men.

Personal.

Mr. Edward Glenn arrived home last night after a week's visit at Cincinnati.

Mrs. Phil Yago, has returned from a two weeks' visit to Mrs. Yago, of Covington.

Mrs. John Klipp accompanied her husband on the trip to Louisville this week.

Mr. Thomas Cummins returned last night after spending several days at Cincinnati.

Mrs. James K. Lloyd and daughter, Ethel, are accompanying Mr. Lloyd on his trip to Louisville.

Misses Kate Daly, Kate Coleman and Kate McCarthy have returned from a pleasant visit to Cincinnati.

Mr. Bart Parker, private secretary to Governor Gray, of Indiana, is making a visit to Captain Power, of Aberdeen.

Mrs. Edward Fitzgerald, Miss Maggie Fitzgerald, Miss Alice Shea and Master Will Shea went to Cincinnati last night.

Captain Joseph Cheesman and daughter, Miss Mary, of Aberdeen, left last evening on the Bonanza for a visit to his sister, Mrs. David Gibson, of Cincinnati.

Mrs. J. R. Burgess and daughters Misses Nannie and Sallie returned this morning from Cincinnati, where they had spent several days visiting friends and attending the Centennial.

The Bonanza is due up for Portsmouth at 8 p.m. and the Big Sandy for Pomeroy and Sherley for Pittsburg at midnight. Due down at midnight: Telegraph.

MEETING OF THE METHODISTS.

Items of Interest Gleaned From the Proceedings of the Annual Conferences.

The Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church has been in session at Louisville the past week, while that of the M. E. Church, South, met at Nicholasville. Bishop Vincent presided at Louisville and Bishop McTyeire at Nicholasville.

NOTES GLEANED FROM M. E. CHURCH CONFERENCE.

Bishop Vincent's episcopal residence is Buffalo, N. Y.

About \$5,000 was raised at the anniversary of the Preachers' Relief Association.

The book concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church will give \$100,000 next year toward the support of its worn-out preachers.

Bishop Vincent gives a handsome Baxter Bible to every minister that he ordains. He emphasizes the necessity of preachers being great Bible students.

The amounts apportioned this year to the conference claimants by the Board of Conference Stewards and the Preachers' Relief Society are larger than ever before.

Dr. D. Stevenson made a report of the Educational Board which he said is now sole owner of the college property at Barbourville, Knox County, valued at \$10,000. The institute, he says, is in a prosperous condition. A Louisville lady, who earnestly requested that her name be not mentioned outside of the conference, gave \$1,000.

Next year is the centennial of the Methodist Book Concern, the oldest institution of the M. E. Church, and it is to be appropriately celebrated throughout Christendom. This concern has made wonderful progress during the past ten years. In 1880 it reported 1.54 cents for every dollar indebtedness. At the close of the past year the assets were \$406 for every dollar of liabilities. The book concern started in 1789 with a borrowed capital of \$600, and during the ninety-nine years of its existence has encountered and successfully weathered every financial storm that has swept this country. It contributes to the support of the bishops, the superannuated and widows and orphans. Besides giving aid to these and subsidizing publications, this concern has increased its operating capital to \$2,392,000. Next year the Kentucky Conference will receive a dividend of \$600 for the superannuated fund.

The Preachers' Relief Society was organized in 1879 by Hon. Amos Shinkle and the Rev. Dr. W. W. Ramsey in Union M. E. Church, Covington. It is chartered by the Legislature, and has a permanent endowment fund of thousands in bonds and first-class securities. The interest of the endowment goes each year to worn-out preachers. Hon. Amos Shinkle, of Covington, is President of the society. Mr. Shinkle was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1818. Since 1842 he has lived in Kentucky. He is one of the most prominent laymen in the M. E. Church, having been a member of five consecutive General Conferences. He is also Vice President of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and has been Chairman of the Book Committee since 1872. He is a man of large fortune. The Children's Home of Covington, costing about \$100,000, is the handsome gift of his generosity. For twenty-five years he has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school of Union Church, Covington, which numbers over five hundred members. He gives to each scholar who attends regularly one of the leading magazines of the country. One year he gave to his school one hundred and fifty Baxter Bibles and twenty-six teachers' Bibles. He is President of the First National Bank, the Suspension Bridge Company, the Covington Gas Light Company, the Covington Water Works, the Highland Cemetery, the Children's Home, etc., but notwithstanding all his business calls, he always finds time for the work of the church, and is one of the most faithful attendants upon the sessions of the Kentucky Conference.

NOTES OF M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, CONFERENCE.

Rev. W. L. Stamper was discontinued by a vote of the conference.

Revs. J. R. Savage, Wm. E. Arnold, J. D. Redd and C. F. Oney were ordained elders.

Conference adjourned last evening. The following are some of the appointments for this district:

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. Redd.
Maysville—Rev. D. A. Beardsley.
Mt. Carmel—Rev. C. M. Humphrey.
Mt. Olivet—Rev. C. E. Boswell.
Shannon and Sardis—Rev. Dr. W. H. Anderson.
Germantown—Rev. H. C. Wright.
Dover—Rev. E. C. Savage.

Dr. Charles Taylor, of Newport, formerly of this city, asked to sunder his relation with the conference, to be transferred to the North Alabama Conference on account of the ill health of one of his

family. Dr. Taylor has been a Methodist preacher for forty-four years; and twenty-two years of his ministerial life have been spent in the Kentucky Conference. By a rising vote the conference expressed its affectionate wish for the future welfare of the doctor in his Southern home.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

MAYSLEICK.

The drinking department is doing a fair trade.

Nice gentle rain Saturday, but not much needed.

Hon. L. W. Gaither and wife were here last Saturday to visit her brother, Dr. M. L. Davis, at the Stonewall House.

J. A. Jackson has received a fresh stock of Mason's self-sealing jars, just the thing for canning peaches.

Notwithstanding the hog cholera is fatal throughout the country, I am sorry to state there has not been a single case in town yet.

Mrs. E. H. Wingate and daughter, of Indianapolis, are visiting the family of Waller Smith.

C. G. Worthington and Wm. S. Mitchell returned at the home of their relative, Uncle Peter Malloy, and will spend several weeks.

John R. Walton and J. R. Adamson have gone to Mammoth Cave by way of Centennial. We will expect to hear nothing but "stale-tales and stale-gambles" the coming winter.

No preaching in town on Sunday, preachers all gone to be hired out for the coming year.

Two strangers came in our town Sunday evening overcharged with Maysville's favorite beverage and undertook to paint the sky red, but were promptly arrested by our new Marshal.

Farmers are housing the largest crop of tobacco ever raised in the two counties.

Miss Taylor, of Brooksville, is visiting relatives in town and country.

The privileges at the fair ground were sold on Saturday at good prices. Those having the matter in charge are using every exertion to make the coming fair a grand success.

MT. GILEAD.

Born, recently to the wife of Marshal Wm. Taylor, of Mt. Carmel, a fine son.

Rev. George D. Turner, of Florida, was in this vicinity the past week on a visit to relatives.

Henry Rash and wife, of Reeterville, visited the family of George Turner Saturday and Sunday.

J. S. Higgins was in Cincinnati last week buying a new stock of goods.

Sanford Beckett, who has been indisposed for several weeks, is improving.

Miss Sadie Wallingford is quite ill.

Miss Mollie Lee, of Bridgeport, is visiting Elder Thomas T. Dobyns' family near here.

John Archdeacon, of Paris, has moved on his farm near here, and is preparing to build a residence.

John F. Elch, of Missouri, visited the family of John Turner, near here, one day last week.

Reed Wallingford and his son, Kenney and wife, of Illinois, are visiting relatives in this locality.

Rees Davis, wife and daughter attended the Centennial Exposition at Cincinnati last week.

Judge Joseph Alexander, of Sharpsburg, visited relatives near here recently.

Mrs. Mitchell is on the sick list.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness, more economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall St., New York

WANTED.

WANTED—The largest leaf tobacco grown in Mason County for sample Philadelphia College Pharmacy. Deliver Wednesday, Sept. 19th. HARRY S. WOOD.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING—Misses Ellen and Kate Ryan wish to notify their friends and the public that they will open a room for fashionable dressmaking October 1st in the house recently occupied by Mr. B. Lovel, on Third street. s15

NOTICE—The Cincinnati Shopping Agency will purchase any article desired, using the best judgment and taste, always consulting customer's interest. A small per cent. charged. Reference given. Correspondence solicited. Address CINCINNATI GENERAL PURCHASING AGENCY, 291 George street. s12dlm

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—At Hill House, first-class rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply to MISS MATTIE S. HILL, Hill House. s5dlm

FOR RENT—Desirable residence on Second street, between Market and Limestone. Apply to JOHN N. STOCKTON. s2dlm

FOR SALE.

SEED RYE—J. H. Do son, warehouse corner Second and Wall streets. s15t

FOR SALE—A nice two-story frame house and lot on Boone street, near Limestone. Has five rooms and kitchen, hydrant in the yard. Will be offered at private sale on easy terms until Sept. 25th, 1888, when, if not previously sold, same will on that day be offered at public sale at 2 o'clock p. m. For particulars apply to GEO. W. ROGERS or GEO. W. SUTLER. s15

FOR SALE—Buggy and harness, nearly new. Apply at this office. s15dt

LOST.

LOST—Yesterday, between Cox's store and Daulton's stable, a brown purse containing a small amount of money and diamond pin. Leave at this office and receive reward.

McClanahan & Shea

—DEALERS IN—

STOVES,

MANTELS, GRATES, TINWARE.

Tin Roofing, Guttering Spouting and Job Work of all kinds executed in the best manner by practical mechanics.

COOPER'S OLD STAND, Second Street.

PAINTS, DRUGS and OIL.

CHENOWETH'S DRUG STORE!

WE BEGIN THIS WEEK TO OPEN Our Fall Stock,

Which has been purchased in the Eastern markets on very advantageous terms. It will be found complete in all departments, embracing everything that is new and desirable, and at prices as low as the lowest. This week we are offering a big drive in

White Crochet Quilts

at 65c., 75c., \$1 and \$1.25. Six dozen BRAIDED JERSEYS, in Cream, Tan, Cardinal and Black, worth \$2, at \$1.25. Remember the store:

BROWNING & CO.

NO. 3 EAST SECOND ST.

THE NATIONS OF EUROPE.

THEY SEEM TO BE INTERESTED IN THE AFRICAN'S WELFARE.

But at the Same Time Each Have an Eye on a Large and Valuable Slice of Territory Now Occupied by the Untutored Savage—Parnell and the London Times.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The efforts now being made by various European nations to introduce civilization into Africa would be gratifying to witness were there not strong reasons to doubt the disinterestedness of the countries which mourn so deeply the benighted condition of the poor blacks. When philanthropy and self-interest are intimately connected, it is seldom that the latter does not exhibit its effects the most prominently.

As long as the nations have been shocked at the unfortunate state of the heathen negroes, whose bodies and souls are so unclean and unlightened, and charitably take and exchange for white shirtings and missionaries such articles useless to the savages as ivory, gold dust and palm oil. It is only fair to state that the missionaries protest against the slave trade and against the enormous importation of rum into Africa, but it is contrary to British principles to interfere with the natural course of trade and the inexorable laws of demand and supply, and the blackman will undoubtedly be allowed to indulge the taste acquired from his Christian friends, until he is as powerless to obstruct the tide of invasion as the American redskin.

The latest English annexation on the eastern shore is not known to the outside world to be rich in vegetable or mineral products, and the tales of enormous amount of ivory concealed by tribes hitherto unwilling or unable to barter with the inhabitants of the sea coast need a good deal of verifying, but such men as Mackinnon and his coadjutors do not generally invest their money blindly.

The Germans since gaining their foothold in Zanzibar are very much concerned in the fate of Emin Bey. Details of the most practical project both to ascertain his death or safety and to furnish a future secure route to the great lakes have been privately submitted to the German government. Commencing at the coast there are to be established stations 120 English miles apart until the Nyanza waters are reached. The stations are to be fortified, garrisoned and provisioned sufficiently to support one hundred men for two years. These miniature colonies will keep the roads between them in a condition to allow the unobstructed transit of troops, carriers and light field guns, and it is calculated that three or perhaps four of such stations can be completed in eighteen months.

Such a transparent scheme of conquest and occupation has attracted the attention of several wealthy Germans, who have contributed largely to the fund to defray the expenses of the Emin Bey expedition, and they have given notice that they will withdraw their subscriptions if a project of humanity is to degenerate into a colonizing affair.

The Liberal press also protests against the schemes, but is congenial to the expansive spirit now all powerful at Berlin, and it is probable that the government will give it a quiet support.

But little of the sea coast of Africa is now unclaimed, and in a few years secure routes from shore to shore will throw a flood of light upon the interior of the dark continent so long the mystery of the world.

Dr. Peters, who is president of the Emin Bey expedition committee and director of the German East Africa company, addressing a meeting at Hannover, declared that Germany could not abandon Emin to his fate. The committee, he said, would gladly accept the co-operation of England, the Congo state, or Egypt. Extension of territory and trade monopoly were excluded from the project, but Germany's East Africa company must not be cut off from territory in the rear. He was skeptical in regard to the white pasha reports. He said that a line of retreat was still open to Emin by way of Unyoro, southeast of Wadelay.

Parnell and the Times.
LONDON, Sept. 18.—The commission appointed by parliament to examine into the charges made by the Times against Mr. Parnell and other Irish members of the house of commons opened its first session at 11 o'clock this morning in the prolate court. Owing to the limited size of the court room, it was impossible to admit more than a select few of the public.

Representatives of the press occupied the bulk of the spaces, 200 reporters, representing provincial, London and American newspapers, having obtained tickets of admission.

Judges Hanunn, Smith and Day, who compose the commission, entered the court room precisely at 11 o'clock.

Sir Charles S. Russell and Herbert Henry Asquith, Liberal member of parliament for the east division of Fife, appeared for the Parnellites, and Mr. Rugg watched the case for Mr. O'Donnell.

The White Pasha's Identity.
BRUSSELS, Sept. 18.—Capt. Van Gele, in an interview here stated that he believed that he himself was the mysterious white pasha reported by the natives as being in the Bahrel Gazele province. The captain has just returned from the Congo country, and says that at the beginning of the year he had conflicts with the natives in the neighborhood of that province. Capt. Van Gele's description would answer to that of the white pasha.

Another Stanley Expedition.
LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Cairo states that the khedive of Egypt has asked Col. Charles Chailie-Long, secretary of the American legation at Seoul, to take charge of the expedition to seek Stanley. William Hoesen Ballou, of New York, has been mentioned as official correspondent for the expedition. A fund of \$500,000 will be raised for the expedition by subscription.

Twenty-Eight Persons Drowned.
LONDON, Sept. 18.—Twenty-eight persons have been drowned by the floods in the Tyrol. Many others are missing.

Indefinitely Postponed.
CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The trial of Mrs. Meekie Rawson, for shooting Attorney Whitney, which was set for to-day, was indefinitely postponed on account of the absence of counsel.

The Senate Refuses Reconsideration.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The senate has refused to reconsider the passage of the Chinese bill—ayes, 20; nays, 21.

HATFIELDS AND MCCOYS.

The Latter Goes Gunning for the Former and Gets Worsted.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Sept. 18.—A deplorable state of affairs exists on Tug river, whose waters divide the Hatfield-McCoy settlements. Business is completely paralyzed, and will be until the trouble is adjusted. Men who are not in any way engaged in the feud are afraid to venture out of their own neighborhood for fear of being shot from ambush.

There was another invasion by the West Virginians on last Friday, and as usual, they got worsted. The following account has been received by Capt. M. B. Goble, the timber king:

"COLEMAN, Ky., Sept. 17, 1888.
"M. B. Goble, Catlettsburg, Ky.:

"The McCoy crowd made a raid yesterday and attempted to arrest one of our innocent citizens, Richard Casey, a person who never had anything to do with the trouble. They were stopped before they succeeded. Their presence and action so enraged our neighborhood that nearly every man on this creek (Peter) took his gun and went in pursuit. They came upon the West Virginia boys at Pawpaw mountain, where a lively battle took place. In the melee, two of the West Virginians were killed and two more badly wounded. None of the Kentucky boys were hurt. Our country is in a terrible state of excitement just now. The West Virginia boys say they will have revenge in some way. The Kentuckians are ready for them at any time. It does seem like our governor could do something to stop this bloodshed.

"A. W. CAMPBELL."
This is authentic. Just what will be the outcome of the feud no one can tell.

During the past month the West Virginians have raided the Kentuckians twice and have lost five men killed outright, while the old commonwealth shows an unbroken front. A total annihilation of one or the other of the factions would seem to be the only thing that will restore peace. Now, as in the past, the Kentuckians only resort to arms when compelled to. The West Virginians have also been the aggressors, but when molested the Kentuckians have on each occasion showed the intruders they were at home.

JOHN L'S ILLNESS.

His Physician Believes His Fighting Days Are Over.

BOSRON, Sept. 18.—John L. Sullivan is very ill at the Trenton cottage, Crescent Beach. Several weeks ago his health became so poor that he concluded to go to the sea shore, in the belief that the change would benefit him. His health, instead of getting better, grew worse, and two nights after his arrival at the beach he had a very high fever. As soon as the fever disappeared his throat began to trouble him as it did a few years ago. After heroic treatment Dr. Steadman succeeded in relieving him, and just as he was getting better his stomach was affected, and for the past week he has been unable to leave his bed. Dr. Bush, who is attending him, says the big fellow is in a bad way, and his friends are inclined to believe that Sullivan's fighting days are over.

LABOR DAY

At the Cincinnati Centennial—Thousands of Strangers Present.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—Saturday's attendance at the exposition was over thirty-six thousand, but it was duplicated to-day. The workmen and their families have full sway.

For two weeks labor day has been boomed, and the boom has been effective. The entire country within a radius of 200 miles has been thoroughly canvassed, and many of the factories and business houses within that circle have evidenced their sympathy in the movement by giving their employees a holiday with full pay and providing them with tickets for the exposition. Two long trains, bearing 1,000 workmen, came from Indianapolis this morning. The delegation was in charge of Mayor Denny and Congressman W. D. Bynum.

Most of the furniture manufacturers in the city have given their employees a half holiday. Long before noon the exposition building was crowded.

The Cincinnati orchestra prepared a special program for to-day. At 8 p. m. in Music hall, Ralph Beaumont, National lecturer of the Knights of Labor, delivered an address, and Congressman Bynum and Mayor Denny, of Indianapolis also spoke.

Four Children Burned to Death.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 18.—News of a horrible catastrophe at Devine Station, twenty-five miles south of here, has just reached this city. Saturday afternoon Calie, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Byrd Smith, was sent by her mother to start a fire in the cooking stove. The girl poured oil over the coals of fire, and the kerosene can exploded, scattering the burning oil over the girl and her two sisters, Delia and Dossie, and her baby brother, all of whom were standing around the stove watching her. The mother, hearing the screams of the children, ran into the kitchen and found her four children in flames. In her frantic effort to save her children she was terribly burned about her arms and face. The children all died of their injuries in a few hours.

HE SAVED HIS LIFE.

Charles A. Percy Navigates the Whirlpool Rapids at Niagara.

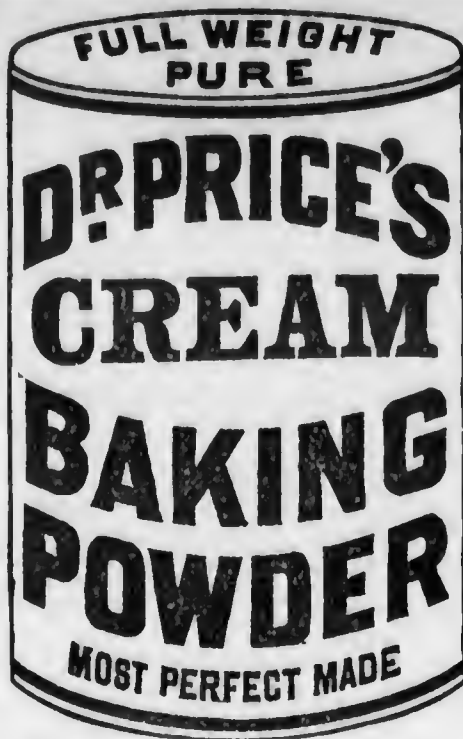
NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 18.—Charles A. Percy went through the whirlpool rapids on Sunday afternoon, and by a desperate struggle saved his life. The boat containing Percy was lashed about in the turbulent eddies for over two hours, grazing the rocks and getting submerged several times with the keel upward. The boat's air chamber was filled with water, and Percy was finally thrown out. He swam three miles and was picked up almost dead.

Continued.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The trial of the alleged dynamite conspirators, Hronek, Chapek, Sevic and Chiboum, was set for trial in Judge Tuthill's court this morning. Before a jury had been secured, however, the court, upon affidavits of Hronek and Chapek that they needed a continuance in order to secure material evidence, continued all the cases until the October term.

Seized With Trichinae.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 18.—The family of Joseph Noice, living in Moundsville, had sausage for breakfast. Three children ate heartily. Half an hour afterward they were taken violently ill. Dr. John R. Davis was called, and he pronounced the complaint trichinae. The children are very ill, and the chances for their recovery are very poor.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great Universities as the strongest, purest and most healthful. Dr. Price's CREAM BAKING POWDER does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
New York, Chicago, St. Louis.

The Science of Baseball.

Lovers of baseball may find it convenient to keep in mind this explanation of the pitcher's curve from Mr. R. A. Proctor: If the ball is advancing without spin, or is spinning on an axis lying along its course, the cushion of compressed air carried forward by it is conical—or rather conoidal—and therefore resists the progress of the ball equally on all sides, affecting only the velocity. But in the case of the curve, where the ball is spinning on an axis square to its course, the air in front of the advancing side of the spinning surface cannot escape so readily as if there were no spin, and escapes more readily on the other side. Hence the resisting cushion of air is thrown toward that side of the ball where the spin is forward, and removed from the other side, and the ball is deflected from the region of greatest resistance.—Arkansas Traveler.

Couldn't Rope Him in Again.

Confirmed Bachelor—How time does fly, Miss Sessidol! Why, it was ten years ago that you refused me on this spot.

Miss Sessidol (who wishes she hadn't)—So long as that! I was young and foolish then, Mr. Smith.

Confirmed Bachelor—But we are both older and wiser now.—Harvard Lampoon.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for September 17.
New York.—Money 2 per cent. Exchange firm; governments firm.

Currency rates, 121 bid; four coupons, 129 1/2 bid; four-and-a-half, 109 1/2 bid.

The stock market opened at prices which were 1/4 to 3/8 per cent. higher than Saturday's closing figures. Missouri Pacific and Lake Shore showing the most marked advances. There was a moderately active trading in the general list, while the Grangers were especially prominent. The market later weakened and declined from 1/4 to 3/8 per cent. The weakness was of short duration, however, and prices soon began to rise, and the general list was brought up to small fraction above the opening figures.

Bur. & Quincy	110 1/2	Michigan Cent.	85 1/2
Central Pacific	31 1/2	Missouri Pacific	80 1/2
Ch. & N. W.	61 1/2	N. Y. Central	109 1/2
Del. & Hudson	41 1/2	N. W. Western	110 1/2
Del. & W.	140 1/2	Ohio & Miss.	24 1/2
Illinois Central	18 1/2	Pacific Mail	35 1/2
Lake Shore	95 1/2	St. Paul	91 1/2
Louisville & Nash	68 1/2	Western Union	88 1/2

Cincinnati.

WHEAT—No. 2 mixed, 47 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 48 1/2.

WOOL—Unwashed, fine merino, 17 1/2; one-fourth blood combing, 22 1/2; medium decline and combing, 23 1/2; coarse, 18 1/2; medium combing, 22 1/2; fleece washed, fine merino, 14 1/2; medium, 13 1/2; one-fourth blood combing, 20 1/2; medium decline and combing, 21 1/2.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$4 50; No. 2 \$3 00; No. 3 \$2 00; No. 4 \$1 50; No. 5 \$1 00; No. 6 \$1 00; No. 7 \$1 00; No. 8 \$1 00; No. 9 \$1 00; No. 10 \$1 00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, \$4 00; fair, \$3 50; common, \$3 00; stockers and feeders, \$2 50; yearlings and calves, \$2 00.

HOGS—Select butchers, \$1 40; fair to good packing, \$1 30; fair to good light, \$1 20; common, \$1 10; do. heavy, \$1 00; do. light, \$1 00; do. medium, \$1 00; do. small, \$1 00; do. very small, \$1 00.

SHEEP—Common to choice, \$2 00; good to choice, \$1 50; fair, \$1 00; do. very small, \$1 00.

LANES—\$1 50 to \$1 75.

Boston Wool Market.

Receipts of wool the past week, 15,000 bales domestic, 675 bales foreign. Sales, 3,551,500 pounds domestic, and 400,000 pounds foreign.

Quotations—Ohio XX 31; Ohio XX 30; Ohio XX 29; Ohio XX 28; Ohio XX 27; Ohio XX 26; Ohio XX 25; Ohio XX 24; Ohio XX 23; Ohio XX 22; Ohio XX 21; Ohio XX 20; Ohio XX 19; Ohio XX 18; Ohio XX 17; Ohio XX 16; Ohio XX 15; Ohio XX 14; Ohio XX 13; Ohio XX 12; Ohio XX 11; Ohio XX 10; Ohio XX 9; Ohio XX 8; Ohio XX 7; Ohio XX 6; Ohio XX 5; Ohio XX 4; Ohio XX 3; Ohio XX 2; Ohio XX 1; Ohio XX 0.

Michigan X 27; Michigan X 26; Michigan X 25; Michigan X 24; Michigan X 23; Michigan X 22; Michigan X 21; Michigan X 20; Michigan X 19; Michigan X 18; Michigan X 17; Michigan X 16; Michigan X 15; Michigan X 14; Michigan X 13; Michigan X 12; Michigan X 11; Michigan X 10; Michigan X 9; Michigan X 8; Michigan X 7; Michigan X 6; Michigan X 5; Michigan X 4; Michigan X 3; Michigan X 2; Michigan X 1; Michigan X 0.

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